

The West Virginian

"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME."

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W. J. WIEGEL, General Manager.
JAMES C. HERBERT, Acting Editor.
A. RAY MAPEL, Advertising Manager.
C. V. REDIC, Circulation Manager.

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TELEPHONES

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Foreign Advertising Representative, ROBERT E. WARD,
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IF YOU DON'T GET YOUR PAPER CALL "WESTERN UNION."

Subscribers on our carrier routes failing to get The West Virginian any evening should call "WESTERN UNION," state the fact and give name and residence, and a messenger will deliver a paper to your door at once. There is no charge to the subscriber for this service. The West Virginian plans to render to its subscribers the best newspaper delivery service possible and this is part of the plan.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWSPRINT.

WEST VIRGINIA newprint for West Virginia newspapers, which was one of the suggestions made at the meeting of publishers held in this city this week, makes a strong appeal to the imagination. All of the raw materials that go into white paper for newspaper use are found in this state in abundance and, given a practical papermaker, it does not require an impossible amount of capital to start the manufacture in a modest way.

The big business question is, how much steady consumption could a West Virginia paper mill depend upon? The paper committee appointed at the meeting held at the Country club probably by this time has data which would make it possible to form an accurate idea of the amount of white paper the daily newspapers of the state use. It is possible in the neighborhood of 400 tons per month. Since paper mills run continuously a mill turning out 15 tons of paper a day could take care of it easily. How many newspapers in the state are willing to guarantee that they will buy from such a mill at a fair price over a term of years long enough to make it worth while for some practical papermaker to set up a suitable mill?

After the experience they have had during the past year all of them ought to be willing to make such an arrangement and stand by it while it lasts for business reasons, if for no other. But in this case there is the matter of state pride. It is an idea that deserves to be looked into carefully and if it is at all feasible it should be adopted. The heartfelt support of The West Virginian may be counted upon.

FEDERALIZED GUARD A FAILURE.

WHEN the howl went up against the National Guard at the time of the mobilization on the Mexican border this newspaper refused to become excited. It was not in the slightest tempted to join in the hue and cry which some newspapers that should have known better indulged in. It was mindful of the fact that much of the kicking from the inside was due to ignorance and chronic soreheadedness and it did not have much respect for most of the criticism from the outside.

Considering the distance that had to be covered we were of the opinion that the maneuver was quite successful, and we felt that the amount of usefulness that the guardsmen would develop as part of the land forces of the nation would depend pretty largely upon the men themselves and time alone could tell what the result would be. We knew that people who compared our troop movement with what Germany accomplished during the early days of the war to the disparagement of the American result almost invariably overlooked the fact that the German empire could be set down inside the State of Texas and yet leave unoccupied an area more than twice as large as the State of West Virginia. And also that they did not give a proper amount of consideration to the further fact that after the armies of Europe got "set" for the long struggle at no time was the East front separated from the West front by a distance that equals that between New York and Chicago.

In all these circumstances we were willing to wait for the opinion of an expert and unprejudiced observer before we made up our minds upon the important question of the value of the federalized National Guard as a unit in the

American national military establishment. We now have that in the annual report of General Hugh L. Scott, chief of the general staff of the army—and his opinion is decidedly adverse to the guard. It is the belief of General Scott that it would take six months to make real soldiers out of the very best of the guardsmen, and that it would be impossible to keep them recruited up to the maximum while in the federal service. The failure of the guard under the Mexican test in General Scott's opinion "should make the whole people realize that the volunteer system does not and probably will not give us either the men we need for training in peace or for service in war."

If the federalized guard is as bad as this would seem to imply the sooner we get rid of it the better. It is costing the taxpayers a large amount of money and it is preventing us from having a system that will in a measure protect us from foreign foes. The experience of Great Britain proves that good armies can be made from the rawest possible material in an amazingly short time when the necessity arises, so there will never be any need for maintaining a large standing military force, but we ought to be getting some measure of real protection for the large annual outlay we make. It is now up to the friends of the guard system; to the men who lobbied the Hay-Chamberlain bill through Congress. If they cannot devise a way to put the guard up on its toes it will have to go.

WHY CANADA REJOICES.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce reports that Canada is exuberant over the results of the election, believing that the Underwood-Wilson law will remain in effect for four more years. He says: "As soon as the bill went into effect a lively export trade sprang up in certain lines which had previously been prohibited. Canada began to send such items as milk and cream, lambs, sheep, cattle, horses, peas, etc., in considerable volume to the American market. Also there is as yet outstanding the invitation contained in the Underwood tariff for free exchange of wheat and flour." And he might have added free fish. Canada has a right to feel pleased with election results. We imported from Canada during the first nine months of this year \$161,000,000 worth of products, compared with \$92,000,000 during the first nine months of 1913, which was the last nine months under a Republican protective tariff law. There is one thing to be said about the tariff question in the recent campaign: Permitting it to be clouded by less important issues made the answer of the people in regard to protection or free trade by no means decisive.

Governor-elect Cornwell is said to be complaining that he is being besieged by applicants for jobs that do not exist. What a fortunate thing for the taxpayers that the Democrats do not control both branches of the Legislature. In that event the principal work of the lawmakers would be to create jobs for Democrats.

Frick has at last bought a big slice of the Thompson coal land. That ought to relieve the pressure to such an extent that the rest of the Thompson holdings can be marketed upon something resembling an equitable basis.

Hon. C. L. Shaver, who is a chicken fancier when he is not attending strictly to business, is mourning the disappearance of some of his prize birds. If they happen to be poultry show veterans the gentleman who accompanied them away will also mourn. There is no such thing as class distinction among chickens after they get into the pot.

The announcement that rates for electric current for power purposes will be reduced here ought to have an important bearing upon industrial conditions in the Fairmont district.

Former Premier Asquith's announcement that he will do all in his power to support the new Lloyd-George government is characteristic of the man, but it likewise will do no harm in a political way if the fighting Welshman falls down in the traces.

Apparently the Weatherman is doing his best to furnish us with the holiday brand.

SHORT AND SNAPPY.

There can be no dispute as to who is the head of the mayor's household in Umatilla, Oregon, since Mrs. Starcher, mayor-elect, defeated her husband for reelection.—Connellsville Courier.

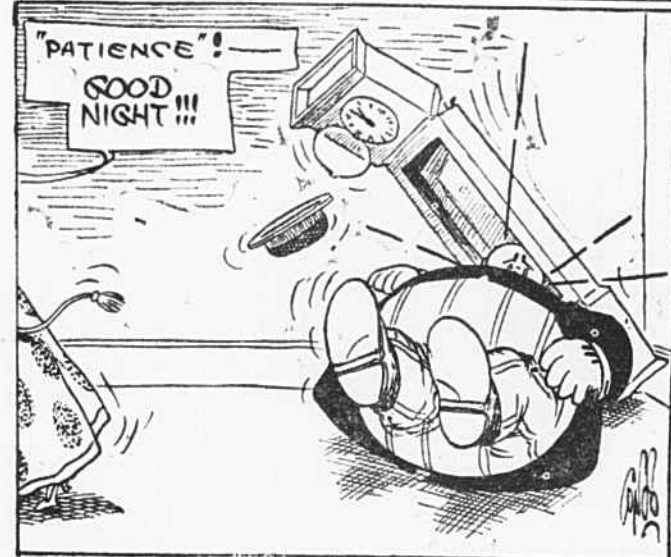
New York seems tickled to death to get the price of storage eggs down to 35 cents. If New York ever got a fresh egg a public discussion would arise as to what sort of an animal it came from.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

The per capita circulation is estimated at \$40—or was before everybody paid for his Thanksgiving turkey.—Clarksburg Exponent.

Trembling in one's shoes is a much more expensive process than it used to be.—Wheeling News.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(BY CONDO.)



CHICAGO DRAINAGE CAUSES BIG TROUBLE

Level of Great Lakes Lowered to a Harmful Degree.

By GILSON GARDNER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes are leaking. Chicago has illegally tapped them and the water is going out so fast that the harbor entrances and channels between the lakes are being shallowed. This inconvenience shipping and threatens to burden the federal government with additional expenditure of many millions to deepen the harbors and channels.

An injunction to prevent the water theft is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois—has been pending since 1908—but eight years is nothing to a court.

The Secretary of War thinks it is about time something was done and has communicated this opinion to Congress.

The trouble began with Chicago's notion that the best way to dispose of its sewage was to reverse the current of the Chicago river, which has become the city's sewer and which was dumping the sewage into the lake, whence the city drew its water supply, and to have the river flow from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River and thence into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

For this purpose, the city organized what is called the "Drainage District" and dug a thirty foot channel connecting upper branch of the Chicago River with the Illinois River. By cutting the divide between the watershed of the Great Lakes and that of the Mississippi the course of the Chicago River was in fact reversed and it has been flowing "up hill" for a number of years, with water taken from Lake Michigan. The result, so far as sewage is concerned, is beneficial to Chicago. The sewage is diluted and distributed over a wide precipitation area and is undoubtedly dissipated and destroyed by action of the sun and air without contaminating the Mississippi, but the water of Lake Michigan and the other lakes are being lowered.

When the canal was first opened, application was made to the War Department for permission to tap Lake Michigan. The War Department felt that the request was rather a grave one and declined to either deny or assent, and compromised by granting a temporary license. This was in 1899. The canal and drainage system had cost Chicago more millions than have ever been summed up and it seemed necessary to let the work go on. The temporary permission authorized the diversion of 4,167 cubic feet per second of Lake Michigan water. Nevertheless, "say Secretary of War Baker," the Sanitary District has for many years been withdrawing a much larger amount of water than was authorized by this permit. Up on two different occasions the Sanitary District has refused to conform to decisions of the Secretary declining to grant authority for larger diversions and has declared its intention to continue excess diversions unless prevented by injunction.

It was this decision which resulted in application for injunctions in 1908 which case, as before stated, is still being pondered on by the court.

"From the beginning," says the Secretary of War, "the operations of the Sanitary District have been looked upon with disfavor by navigation interests and the Secretary of War has not only declined to increase the diversion temporarily authorized, but has adhered to the decision that the permit granted was of temporary character and that no permanent diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan could be made without express authority from Congress."

The growth of population in Chicago makes necessary larger diversions

than those already made, perhaps to the extent of 10,000 cubic feet per second, according to the Sanitary District Engineers. The United States Lake survey estimates that this amount would lower the waters of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron nearly seven inches; of Lake Erie about 5½ inches, and Lake Ontario about 4½ inches, mean lake levels, the reduction being much greater at lower water periods. The effect of such lowering it is said of lake levels would be enormous losses to navigation interests necessitating "large expenditures by the general government for the restoration and reorganization of river and harbor improvements on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, for which already appropriations aggregating more than ninety millions have been made.

Involved in the matter is also the project dreamed of for years by Chicago, of a Lake to the Gulf commercial water route through the Des Moines River to the Mississippi.

Will Arbitrate Gas Rates.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 9.—Arbitration has been agreed on by officials of the United Fuel Gas Company of Charleston and the Kanawha Valley manufacturers, to determine whether the former may advance its rates charged to industrial consumers proposed by a new schedule of rates filed some time ago with the Public Service Commission.

RUFF STUFF

BY RED.

Whether you heard it or not it blew like the devil and the rain turned to hail during the night which shows that

Fairmont is never at peace with itself when there are no bootleggers doing business.

The train you take to the Point may be changed in number or time so hike to B. & O. station and see when your supposed to leave.

And don't forget to come back.

"Rich New Yorkers gave freely to aid Hughes fund."—Times.

It was taken away from the poor hereabouts for the county and gubernatorial fund.

We're going to pick an All-State eleven the first three days' vacation we get and the first time we have nothing else to print we're going to run it in the paper.

"As to the food to be served, Manager Vaughn Jolliffe is taking his time in selecting competent chefs."—Times.

We don't care to eat chefs especially if they are sometimes the best things about the kitchen.

The boss told us this morning to eat rice it would save us money.

Of course his intentions were good, but he evidently didn't know that missing three meals a day is cheaper.

Besides rice soon draws out a queue on the back of the head.

Now old John J. is weeping because he can't give every Democrat in the country a job.

Wonder how the bunch on The Times know what his letters sent in receipt of applications for jobs contain?

Diamonds are only \$300 a carat now. Instead of buying that peck of potatoes we're going to get a carat.

Its effect is more lasting.

The Germans worry about the h. c. of living.

Frinstance—Rumania is feeding German army.

That's the right way to get your scotfin—get after it and capture it.

FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9

Christmas Candy

An added touch of sentiment doubles the value of the gift. Why not include a box of candy with your gift? Christmas Box containing 5 lbs. Phelps' Chocolates, \$1.75. Handsome Christmas Box containing 1 lb. Phelps' Nut and Fruit Chocolates \$1.00. Holiday package containing 2 lbs. Phelps' selected chocolates, \$1.00. Ribbon tied box containing 1 lb. chocolates, 35c. Ribbon Tied box containing 8 come-cakes of Phelps' chocolates, 25c. Chocolate Butter Sweets, Phelps' Whipped Cream Chocolates, Phelps' Assorted Chocolates, per box, 10c.

Special Today—HAMS 20c lb.
BASEMENT GROCERY

E.C. Jones
THE WOMAN'S STORE
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

INDUSTRIAL FAIRMONT

The final touches are being added today to the gasoline producing plant of the Monongahela Valley Traction company at Dunkard Mill run on Monday it is expected to start the making of gasoline. The natural gas as it comes from the wells is run through a thick heavy oil which absorbs all the moisture and gasoline. The heavy oil is then distilled, separating the gasoline and the same heavy oil used to each another lot of gasoline.

A reduction of from 5 to 30% in the wholesale power rate of the Monongahela Valley Traction company is announced today and will be effective as soon as approved by the Public Service Corporation. The reduction affects power consumers alone, and will, it is expected, prove a very attractive feature to residents and prospective residents of the city. The increase in size of the central station at Hutchinson makes for a greater efficiency in the manufacture of electricity and makes possible the lowering of the rates.

Richard L. O'Neill, prominent West Virginia hotel manager of Huntington was in the city yesterday for a conference with President Brooks Fleming of the Fairmont Hotel Company. Mr. O'Neill has made application for a lease of the new Fairmont hotel. Mr. O'Neill is at present directing the Hotel Frederick in Huntington and the Virginian in Lynchburg, Va.

Structural steel for the Arcade building is arriving today and a force of men is working rapidly getting it into shape. The steel, ordered several months ago, failed to arrive on time and consequently all other work on the building has been at a standstill waiting for the steel.

The Consolidation Coal laboratory building in process of erection on Jefferson and High street, is nearly finished as respects the outer walls and next week work will be started on the interior. The installation of the special laboratory equipment will take place some time soon.

Wedding Free Drinks Unlawful.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 9.—The celebrating of a wedding is no excuse for violating the Yost prohibition law according to the finding of a jury here today in the case against Stanislaus Kloss, charged with furnishing liquor to guests at the marriage of a Polish couple. Kloss was found guilty.

White Slaver Sentenced.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 9.—Elbert Carter of Huntington was sentenced by Judge Keller in United States District Court to serve three months in the Cabell county jail and pay a fine of \$25. Carter was found guilty of violating the "white slave" act of Congress.

HOTEL MANLEY

On and after this date we will furnish a noon day meal and an evening meal for ladies and gentlemen at

FORTY CENTS

The portions will be liberal and the food thoroughly cooked and well seasoned and properly served.

Our dining room is in the rear of the office and is clean and comfortable.

Our breakfasts run as high as forty cents but you can order to your liking.

Our lunch room in room adjoining the Hotel Office is one of the most popular eating places in the city. This is for gentlemen only, and is open from 10 a. m. to midnight.

The dining room hours are from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m.; from 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; from 5:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.

HOTEL MANLEY

J. H. ABBOTT, Mgr

Something Important

The matter of accumulating funds for the time when one's earning capacity begins to wane and finally ceases should be a matter for serious consideration to everyone. The sure and sane way to provide against that time is by saving a part of your income and depositing it in bank on interest. The Peoples National Bank offers you its facilities and safety for your funds.

4% ON SAVINGS AND TIME CERTIFICATES

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

On the Corner Near the Postoffice.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

IF YOU "CATCH COLD" EASILY

READ THIS

To catch cold easily is a sign of a run down system—a sign that your body forces are too weak to resist ordinary conditions. Such a condition is dangerous. It frequently leads to consumption if not checked in time, but it can be cured and this dreadful result avoided if you will regularly use

Bears' Emulsion

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND WEAK LUNGS

BEAR'S EMULSION is a natural product, pleasant and easy to take and of great benefit to the system. Your money is refunded freely if it does not benefit you. Complete information regarding actual results of thousands of cases sent free on request.

BEAR'S EMULSION is recommended and sold by all good druggists everywhere.

Price, \$1.00 the bottle or six bottles \$5.00

Begin regular use today and you will begin to feel better and be better at once

DR. JOHN D. BEAR

Elkton, Va.

Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

THE CASE FOR THE CANALS.

From the New York World.
On April 17 next, New York marks the one hundredth anniversary of the act of the Legislature authorizing the Erie Canal. The Barge Canal nears completion. These conditions call attention to a case that is proved. The Waterways convention in session in Washington finds the public convinced that water transportation is necessary to lower the cost of living.

The past, at least, is secure. The Erie Canal made New York the metropolis. By 1867 it paid for itself in cash. In France, before the war, waterways, being older than the railway, were not gaining quite so fast in tons carried, but were relieving the railroads of coal, wood and grain. In Germany, since 1875, waterways of more recent development were increasing tonnage more rapidly than the railroads and building up busy river ports. These are the great examples.

Our railroads confront a tonnage so vast that freight embargoes have been enforced to cripple industry and check business. They complain of regulation that makes it hard to get capital for improvements. They wish more income to meet the Eight-Hour law and other rising costs. Most railroad men probably see, as J. J. Hill saw long ago, that waterways are a more profitable freight hauler than the more profitable classification would not hurt but help the railroads.

In cheapening coal and food the canals could do their greatest work. Coal shortage and food conditions of real hardship are pleading more potently than words for the use of every form of transportation to the general benefit.

MAY BE BIG FIGURE WITH LLOYD GEORGE



BONAR LAW

Andrew Bonar Law was secretary for the English colonies in Asquith's cabinet and may become Premier Lloyd-George's right hand man in reconstruction cabinet. Law declined the premiership.

EAST SIDE -- NEWS --

Purchased Property

Mrs. Emma Vance, of Pleasant Valley, has purchased the D. D. Holt property on State street and will move there soon. Mr. Holt and family will move to the Howard Adams property on Haymond street.

Bazaar

The ladies of the Palatine Baptist church will have a bazaar in the residence adjoining the First National bank on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. On Wednesday they will have an exchange also and will have pies, cakes and various other edibles for sale.

PERSONALS

J. W. Proudfoot, of Grafton, was the guest of Mrs. Priella Merrifield yesterday en route home from a visit to his son, Charles Proudfoot, at Wheeling.

Mrs. W. E. Smallwood and daughter, Edith, are visiting Marjorie Vincent and family near Benton's Ferry.

Miss Ruth Whitman, of Shinnston, is the guest of Miss Martha Frum on State street.

Mrs. William Hendricks, who has been quite sick during the past week, is slightly improved.

Mrs. J. C. Kinkaid, of Morgantown, is the guest of J. D. Summers and family.

Misses Beatrice Courtney and Pearl Jacobs returned last evening from Morgantown where they had been visiting T. Bennett and family for a couple of days.

Unsolved Mysteries.

Do people who drink out of the saucer use the cup for a spoon?